The Pacific States and the Cabinet.

Effect of the Veto on the Freedmen.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Speeches in the House of Messrs, Clark, Plants, Beaman and Bromwell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1866. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.

It is ascertained that the correspondence be tween the President and the Southern Governors and the official documents called for by a resolution passed by the Senate about two months ago, were collected by ever four weeks ago, but they have been so far withheld by the President. This circumstance is looked no en as indicating that the correspondence and decu ments contain things shedding so unfavorable a light apon the President's reconstruction policy as to render it desirable for His Excellency not to have them published. It is expected that the call for the papers will be repeated at an early day, and it remains to be seen whether the President will still refuse to give the people an inside view of the workings of his system.

THE PACIFIC STATES AND THE CABINET. The united delegations of the States and Ter ritories on the Pacific coast called upon the President yesterday. Senator Conness served as spokesman They requested the President, in pursuance of instru-Pacific coast a representative in his Cabinet, mainly on secount of the difficulties connected with their land about the time when he appointed Mr. Harlan. The Impression left upon the minds of the delegation by President Johnson's reply was that he would take the matter into favorable co-

GOV. COX AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Cox of Ohio had a long interview with the President yesterday. The President talked to him se sweetly as he had ever talked to Sumner, Kelley. Beecher and others some time ago, and it is reported that Gov. Cox has not yet made up his mind as to views of the President.

BR. BOYNTON AND THE VETO.

The hall of the House was unusually crowded who preached a very able discourse upon the tendency of Christianity toward freedom. After showing that religion had broken up the slavery of paganism and Christ for the deliverance of the people was not now to resource all its power of

regression evolutions in such a manner as to elicit the commendation of those present. The cadets afterward But nobody, except, perhaps, those who were pattern, where their proficiency cellency's secrets, was prepared to see proceeded the water battery, where their proficiency

New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXV No. 7,765.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill, vetced by

we publish below, partly because there is a good deal of

hereby made the duty of the Viciting Agents to inform all colored people within their respective districts of this regala-tion.

Brevet Brig. Gen., Assistant Commissioner.

Official: S. W. CLARK, Lieut. and A. A. G.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill. THE COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS IN THE SOUTHERN President Johnson, and as finally passed by Congress

Recent reports received by the Commissioner curiosity to see it, and partly because The N. Y. Times of Customs from inspecting agents sent out for the purhas thought proper to publish the bill not in the shape pose of investigating into the collection of customs on in which it was finally passed and vetoed, but as it first the Atlantic coast, are far from being satisfactory. The came from the Senate and before it was submitted to eport represents that the faithful performance of the duties of collectors is materially interfered with by ex-Rebel blockade runners and their sympathizers, and that, especially, on the coast of Florida the enforcement of the United States revenue laws is extremely of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Proedmen and Betugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law, and shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the

difficult and hazardous. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. The receipts from Internal Revenue on Satur

day last were \$551,365 31.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH FROM MEXICO. Private advices from Paris state that, whatever the interpretation given to the vague language of the State Department and forwarded to the President the Emperor's speech may be, the French Government s determined to effect the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexican soil with the shortest possible

> The President's Veto-Feeling Among the Radicals-Events of the 22d-The President's Speech-Its Manner-Copperhead Alarm of Congress-The War between the President and the National Legislature-A Gloomy Prospect.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Peb. 24, 1866.

The events of this week could not fail to prouce a profound impression upon the public mind. When it had become known that the President was detions received from their constituents, to give the termined to veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill, it was still termined to veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill, it was still which this is an amendment. And the Commiss hoped by many that the objections would be confined may, when the same shall be necessary, assign to to some practical features of the bill, and that, by amending it, a ground might still be found upon which the President and Congress could cooperate. There were many men, even among those who are designated as Radicals, who would have gladly availed themselves of any opportunity, by giving evidence of an accommo- Ru dating spirit, to prevent a permanent rupture between the two branches of the National Government. Even Mr. Fessenden declared on the floor of the Senate that fuel under such circumstances he would have felt inclined endency went so far as to affect the Committee of Fifen, which was on the point of introducing a bill providing for the admission of Tennessee, a measure considered by many carnest men here as very dangerous in its effects upon the future action of Congress with could with officials to-day to listen to Dr. Boynton, Chaplain, regard to the Rebel States. Still, the introduction of

the dark ages, he said that the triamphal march of would be, as long as Congress was not ready to formally be turned back. The shattered fragments of the late tion in favor of a Presidential dictatorship. The sweep-shall cause the Confederacy could not again be united and floated ling character of that message, which denied to Conscross the path of the Almighty. All was not lost; but gress all power to pass laws affecting the Kebel States, to the all was won. Nothing was lost to this nation and to free. While those States were not represented, destroyed at of time and at such the people sustain Congress, while the Church prays and Christ rules. A veto had descended from the throne of the Omnipotent, saying Slavery shall not be income of the Omnipotent, saying Slavery shall not be and never would this nation forget the sojemin lessons of the President's declaration, honest, although extrangent.

dom while Congress holds the doors of this hall, while the people sustain Congress, while the Church prays and Christ raics. A veto had descended from the ibrone of the Omnipotent, saying Slavery shall not be and never would this nation forges the soleman lessons of tiod's judgments in the late war, and never will it say to our vanquishel foes, "Come and rule over us." The events of the 22d of February have shed new discourse was received with unusual commendation for its great ability and lessons of encouragement to those struggling to secure the liberties of God's people.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION.

On Saturday a large party of Congressmen, accompanied by their ladies and many friends, by invitation of the Naval Committee, paid a visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The party left in the morning on a special tain and proceeded to the Naval Academy, where they were received by a company of marines and an artillery slinte. Admiral Porter received his guests at his residence, after which he accompanied them to the paradeground, where the cadets went through with various epilints in the paradeground, where the cadets went through with various epilints in the late of subjects of the 22d of February have shed new discourse was received with unusual commendation for the President with their ideas and assert and many three delication of the 22d of February have shed new this too give your to their feelings of trighting the companied by their ladies and many friends, by invitations of the land and their ideas and subject to the laid and their decimal properties and advantage of by the Copperheads and Rebel symps.

The advents declaration. honest, although erroneous, the President's please of the President's please of the President appears of this city to give vent to their feelings of trighting the vent to be president with their ideas and farmed in their possession for the periodic form the date of said order, and to periodic form the date of said order, and to periodic form the date of said order, and to pe cellency's secrets. Was prepared to see him mount the rostrum attended by two of the legal defenders of Mr.

the particulation from the control of the control o

the appointments.

That this state of things is very sad nebody denies.

What it will leed to nebody can tell. There is only

Foots, incommission to the foots of Representatives.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

La Favette S. Footse.

President of the Senste, pro temporal certify that this set did originate in the Senste.

J. W. Former, Secretary

IXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866. The louse went into Committee of the Whole. MR. CLARK ON RECONSTUCTION.

MR. CLARK ON RECONSTUCTION.

Mr. CARK submitted his views on the subject of reconstructor. He did not consider it important to argue the question of dead or living States, but to look forward to such measures as are requisite to restore nt the carlier practicable day those States to their original harmonious relations as faithful and loyal States of the Union, with all the rights and immunities of the most favored States, insisting upon such as demand admission that they establish unquestionable laysity in their representation and constituency. He was willing to yote for the admission of Tennessee and Arkansas at any hour when he Committee shall submit the question to the House, unless unexpected developments and show these States unqualitied for sign anima-in. He proceeded in a liberal and temperate, you in view, to advocate a distinct manifestation of alty as the older requisite of reconstruction of the tree, and said their representatives sent here must be all men, who cantake the oath required of members

Mr. Plants nextsaidressed the libere. In the ing of his remarks is allu'ed to the amendments of the remarks in allu'ed to the amendments oner and Constitution, and declar in which event cace of pay or allowances.

Sec 2. And be it further exacted. That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, and when the same shall be necessary for the operations of the Barray, may divide each district into a number of sub-districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in such districts, and shall assign to each sub-district at least one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance, and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall receive a salary of not less than inverted deliars nor more than tweive bundred deliars nor more than tweive bundred deliars of the Democratic saids served only the interests of political aims. The leaders of the Bebelion here on the Democratic party, and when they went into Kebelion they coented on and received the outprofit of the Northern branch of that party; and they went into Kebelion they coented on and received the outprofit of the Northern branch for the that party; and when they went into Kebelion they coented on and received the comprision for such services rendered, in the lideas of men eighty years age, while the Constitution to uphoid the interests of Savery. He yieldes to no one in his admiration of the officer of the army or constitution, but he ind not submit to every interpretation of it. The evilent the compromises with Slavery the new of political aims. The leaders of the Bebelion here on the Democratic party, and when they went into Kebelion they coented on and received the compromises with Slavery to the outpromises with Slavery to the compromises of the Democratic party. The preference in power they deliberately the the Democratic party in the indeas of men eighty years age, while the Constitution, the indicate of England was the outproved the Constitution to uphoid the interests of Slavery. He yieldes to no one in his admiration of the Const SPEECH OF MR. BEAMAN

Mr. REAMAN was thereaxt speaker. He said that in April last the constry was electrified by the declarations of Audrew Johnson, that treason was a crime and must be made odoing, and that there to the individual was treason to the State. Those sentiments met the approbation of ell the loyal North, but for expressing the same sentiments now we are denounced as faustical and even as traisors. He would askwho were the mearing a storage of the sentiments about the same sentiments now we are denounced as faustical and even as traisors. He would askwho were the means and even as traisors, the would askwho were the means and even a straight of these opinions, and when the Reberton, when Vallandigham was arrested, and when the writ of habeas corpus was suspended? They were the same men who cried peace in 1853 and 1854, at he sacrifice of the national honor. There was nothing he so much desired as the admission of these Southern States, but he was not willing to effect that end without securing a guarantee of the goof faith and levalty of their resisted many is nature the treedings. Temperate was prima fair disloyal. She had pussed an ordinance of Secession and been without representation here since 1863, and the greater portion of her people were disloyal, althourn admitting that the State Government was loyal. He then read evidence to show that there was a disloyal sentiment and the many control of the property of the state Government was a disloyal sentiment in Middle and Western Tempesare, and that erans was in that State. It was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal mean of Tennesace, but Congress had the higher duty of defending the national welfare. Mr. Beaman then read on entract from The Knowzielle Whig of the 14th inst., stating that the loyal men of East Tennesace stood by the Kadical party in Congress, and declaring that the floods of the South supported President Johnson. Mr. Beaman said that this extract came from Gov. Brownlow's organ, and he did not think that it was a very strong recommendation for the intercentation of Tennesace in Congress. Mr. Beaman

The steamers Madison and J. R. Gilmore have been raised, and leave for Cincinnet to-morrow, for repairs.

The Burning of the Winchester. A COLLISION NEAR MADISON, INDIANA.

Eighty Lives Lost.

Pritseunge, Pa., Friday, Feb. 23, 1866. burgh on her first trip on Friday last, for Parken burgh, passed even at Andersonville, Georgia. near East Liverpool, Ohio, about 4 o'clock this morning, of THE TRIBUNE, Albert D. Richardson as she was discovered to be on fire. She was immediately run ashere and made fast, but the fire spread so rapidly the river. Some saved themselves by clinging to empty barrels and fragments of the boat. Others were picked

up by skiffs from the shore. About fifteen persons were drowned, including Jas. Algo and wife of Ohio, Mrs. Sheets of Ohio, and family of five persons, and Messrs. Van Meter, Taggart and George Young of Pennsylvania.

The fire is supposed to have originated from einders of the furnace falling among the hay.

The Winchester was valued at \$80,000, and insured

Another Steambont Disaster-Great Loss of Life.

CINCINSAII, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866. The steamer Hillman collided with the steamer Nannie Byers at 2:30 o'clock this morning, near Madison, Indiana, sinking the latter vessel al-

Thirty lives are reported lost. SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866. It is not yet ascertained the exact number of lives that were lost in the collision between the Hillman and Nannie Byers. Some reports say 25, and others say between 60 and 70.

The collision occurred while all the passengers were asleep, and the Nannie Byers went down in four or five minutes afterward. Her cabin floated down as far as Madison, when it was secured.

The Hillman picked up about 30 persons and brought them to this city.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1866, The steamboat Nannie Byers was worth about \$30,000, and insured for \$16,000. Boat and cargo were a total loss. As the books and papers were not saved. it is not known how many passengers were on board at the time of the collision. It is supposed that the whole

Rumored Steambont Explosion. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25, 1866.

A rumor prevails here, that cannot be verified to-night, that the steamer Stephen Decatur blew up above Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866. The ramor of the explosion of the steamer Decatur is

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Sinte Legislature-The Address Hon. Alexander H. Stephens Indorsed.

Mes. Alexander H. Stephens Inderect.

Millipopylline, Ga. Priday, Feb. 23, 1866.

The Legislature of this State passed a resolution today, cordially indorsing the address of Alexander H. Steplens, and ordered the address to be placed on the journals of both Hotses.

The Finance Committee appointed by the State Convention, after a session of 54 days, and after hearing the swern testimony in the matter, report that they were unable to find any evidence of fraud, corruption or improper use of the public money by any State official, from Gov. Brown down to the lowest official agents.

The report is full and complete, and acquits the lat State Administration of every charge made against it

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Representatives, appointed to visit the Naval Academy at Annapolis, made their visit on Saturday in a special train provided by W. P. Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio Baliroad. The entire body of students at the custody there, and other enormities at variance with Ohio Esilroad. The entire body of students at the Academy were drawn up in line to receive the Committee, who were escorted by Admiral Porter and his staff through the various departments. The students went through the varied exercises of their discipline, evincing perfect familiarity with the tactics of their military and naval education. Every variety of maneuver capable of being portormed on land was given with an exactness and uniformity which elicited from the Committee the strongest encommins. Subsequently, the Committee witnessed the skill of the young cannoncers in target practice. Admiral Porter handsomely entertained his guests at his residence, and afterward they were hospitably entertained at the Executive mansion by his Excellence, Goy, Swan.

PROM TEXAS.

Entigration-Cotton Pactories-Recape of Wigfall-The Methodist Church North and the Negroes.

Galveston, Feb. 18, 1866. Cotton is dull. Exchange on New-York par

Disastrous Fire in Baltimore-Fire Persome Burned to Death. BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866.

At a fire this morning at 6 o'clock, on the be able to elicit from them all the testimony need corner of Ann and Fayette-sts., a family of five persons within eight or ten days; though he is of opinion that were burned to death, their escape being cut off by the

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25, 1866.

The names of the unfortunate victims who were burned, or rather smothered, to death by the fire on for speculation. Saturday morning, are: Henry Hanna, sr., his married on and wife and child, and two young girls, sisters of Mrs. Hanna, aged 10 and 18 years respectively. The two latter were residents of York, Pa., and were on a visit to this city. Five of the parties named were dead when their bodies were extricated from the building. Mr. Hanns, jr., is still living, but is not expected to

Mobile Cotton Market. Monit, Ala., Pridey, Feb. 22, 1866, Cotton—sales to-day 500 bales; Middlings, 430.; sales of the week 4,300 bales; receipts, 2,399 bales; experts of the week, 10,000; escalt, 72,150 bales.

mun women of Bumblille

THE GEE TRIAL

The Military Commission at Raleigh, N. C. Arraignment of a Rebel Major for Alleged

Barbarities to Union Prisoners.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTERS. First and Second Days Proceedings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday night, Feb. 22, 1866, The trial by military commission of Major John H. Gee, formerly the Rebel commandant of the Salisbury Prison, which has been fixed again and again during the past few weeks, was begun in this city yesterday morning.

It will be remembered that Gee was in command of the prison for a number of months previous to the time of the capture of Salisbury by Gen. Stoneman's forets, last April, and that during that period atrocities and barbarities were practiced there which were not sur-

Those barbarites have already been given in detail in was returning fleighted with hay and oil, and when the newspapers, especially by the war correspondents Heuri Browne, who were confined there nearly a year, and who made their escape from that does of norrots on that the passengers could only escape by jumping into the 18th of December, 1864, and reached Knoxville, Tenn., on the 14th of January, 1865.

As many as 16,000 Union prisoners were confined as

Sallsbury as early as the month of October, 1854; and from that time until their release in Merch and April, 1865, at least 5,000 of the number died from ill-treatment, and were buried near the town. Before man's forces entered Salisbury, Major Gee escaped with the few prisoners left there, most of those who were well escaping on the way, and afterward went to Georgia and gave himself up at Augusta, subsequent to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's surrender to tien, Sherman. Gee then proceeded to Quincy, Florida, which was him home, and was there arrested in October or Novembers last, on charge of treating the pro- mers under his care with inhumanity and burhacty, and of being guilty of conduct not in accordance with the mages of war. Since then he has been in close castody, and at last brought to trial in this city.

GEE'S ANTECEDENTS AND APPLAHANCE. Major John H. Gee is either a native, or has been a

resident of Florida for a number of veurs. During the first three years of the Rebellion he served in Gen. Lee's army, and was then appointed commandant of the Salisbury Prison. He wa for fittoen years a medreal practitioner, and was following the profession at the time of the breaking out of the war.

Gee is about 47 years of age, five feet nine inches in hight, well built though rather slight, with brown hair largely sprinkled with gray, gray mas ache and goatee, bine eyes, aquiline nose, with an intening sat and rather, anxious expression of face. He was in Court yesterday, and looked worn and thin and pile-much more so than when in command at Salisbury-which may be the result of his confinement or of the auxility antorally apportaining to his present circumstances.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION engaged in the trial of Major ties is composed as follows: Col. W. W. Wheeler, 28 h Michigan Infantry. President; Brevet Licut. Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A. : Lieut. Col. R. K. Miller, 12sth Indiana Infantry; Brevet Major John R. Myrick, U. S. A.; Brevet M. . Connor, U. S. A .: Capt. John Cortin, 128th Indiana Infantry : Capt. Dwight Fraser, 128th Indiana Infantry. and Major Francis E. Wolcott, Judge-Advocate.

D. P. Holland of Florida, formerly Attorney General of that State, and John Wilder of M sanchusetts were introduced by the Judge-Advocate as counsel for the

THE WITNESSES

present for the prosecution number about 30 persons-Union soldiers who were confined at Salisbury, two War correspondents, also captives there, several Rebel

officers of the military garrison and a number of citizens

of that town. A number of witnesses are also present for the defense, and more are expected.

THE INTEREST IN THE CASE. A good deal of interest is felt in the trial here, and, as may be supposed, the Secessionists of Raleigh, particularly the feminine portion, sympathize deeply with Gee. No one, so far as I am aware, pretends to doubt that the Salisbury prisoners suffered greatly, but the friends of the Rebel Major claim that he is not responsible for

There were few persons in the Court, which is held in the buildings at the corner of Morgan and Fayetteville-sta, opposite the Capitol; the siting of the Legislature attracting many who would otherwise attend the

trial.

The Committee of the Senate and House of by the Judge-Advocate. They are lengthy, and refer and in opposition to the laws of humanity and the usages of war.

DEFENSE OF THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

The prisoner, by his counsel, offered a plea in bar of the charges and specifications, which were road before the Court. The main points of the plea are, that by the terms of capitulation agreed to between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, and by the terms of parole granted under those terms to officers and soldiers surrendered under Gen. Johnston, the United States, by its accredited agent, agreed and pledged its faith, that these officers and soldiers shall not be molested so long as they comply with the terms of the parole.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

To day the Judge-Advocate declared that the parois given to Rebel prisoners did not refer to any conduct of theirs not in accordance with the usages of war. A number of authorities, including Vattel, Lieber, and Attorney-General Speed were read to support his position; wherenon the coursel for the defense cited zo thorities in turn, and finally the Court was cleared. A little before 3 in the afternoon the Court ruled that the position assumed by the Judge-Advocate was correct; that it had jurisdiction in the case, and that the trial proposed to dig a 10-foot canal from Euflab Hayon to Gaiveston Bay.

Wigfall escaped from Texas three weeks since.

The Methodist Church North offers to take the negro churches of Fexas under its proparing a reply to Gen.

Gregory, who demanded proof to sustain Burnett's clarges of mal-administration and corruption of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Attorney-General Speed were read to support his position; wherenpon the counsel for the defense cited zo thorities in turn, and finally the Court was cleared. A little before 3 in the afternoon the Court ruled that the position assumed by the Judge-Advocate was correct; that it had jurisdiction in the case, and that the trial should go on without interruption.

THE TEXIMONY.

The counsel for the defense is evidently anxious to gain time, and seems disposed to defer the trial as long. A country of the presence of the season of the presence of the presence of the country of the presence of the country of the position; whereupon the country is the defense cited zo the first position; whereupon the country is the defense cited zo the first position; whereupon the country is the first position.

A cotton factory has been established at Houston, and country is the first position in turn, and first

the defense, shall have such time as is requisite to obtain testimony in behalf of the accased.

Major Wolcott thinks he w'll begin to examine witesses for the prosecution to-morrow, and that he will the trial will continue for at least a month.

The ways and results of a Military Commission, as in well known, are more inscrutible than the designs of Providence; and therefore when the trial will terminate and how, must remain for the present merely a subject

Adjournment of the Feeins Congress

PITTSBURG, Pa., Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866.
The Fenian Congress adjourned sine die today, after passing resolutions disclaiming all connection
with American party politics, and adopting an address
urging on the work of an immediate preparation for
war. Great enthusiasm and unanimity have marked
the proceedings of the Congress.

Muster Out of Colored Troops The steamer Evening Star, with 861 men he First United States colored cavely, on real llohmond to be mustered est, arrived the